



Sūrah al-Rūm

Central Theme and Relation with Previous Sūrah

This *sūrah* is the counterpart of the previous *sūrah* al-Ankabūt. Both have the same Qur'ānic name Alif Lā Mīm. For this reason, there is not much difference in the central themes of the two. In the previous *sūrah*, in spite of the apparent trying circumstances, Muslims are given glad tidings of divine help and supremacy. These glad tidings are based on the foundation that this universe has been created by the Almighty with a purpose. He is the one and only and all things are under His control. He will grant supremacy in this world to His messenger and his companions; after this world, there will be a Hereafter too where God's perfect justice will manifest itself and evil will be totally vanquished and those who adhered to the truth will enter into an eternal kingdom. –

The above mentioned issues were under discussion between the Muslims and the Idolaters when, in their neighbourhood in AD, the Magians attacked the Roman occupied lands of Syria and Palestine and expelled the Romans from there. Since the Romans were Christians and hence closer to Muslims with regard to their religion, Muslims had a natural sympathy for them. On the contrary, the Magians were polytheists and hence all the sympathies of the Idolaters of Arabia lied with them. The defeat of the Romans by the Magians greatly boosted the confidence of these Idolaters. On its basis, they started to make fun of all the directives of the Qur'ān which were against their desires. For example, the belief of the Muslims that the religion of monotheism alone is the correct religion or that Muslims will triumph or that the Day of Judgment will come in which the truth will reign supreme. The Idolaters would contend that all these notions of the Muslims are baseless. Had they been true, how could the Magians have triumphed over the Romans? They concluded that this event clearly showed that their religion and viewpoint was correct and that they would remain supreme and continue to rule. –

Through this event, the Qur'ān has once again delineated the facts which the Idolaters had cast doubt upon. –

In order to understand the coherence of this *sūrah*, though this background

is sufficient' yet for the convenience of the readers' the analysis of the *sūrah* discourse is also present below –

Analysis of the Discourse

Verses (1-7): A brief reference is made to this victory of the Magians over the Romans and it is stated that the rise and fall of nations in this world are not incidental happenings –They occur on the basis of an established practice of the Almighty which is based on justice –However' people who have a superficial outlook of this world are not able to grasp this established practice –

Verses (8-18) Any person who reflects on the system of this world and its history will confess that its creator has not created it as a place of amusement and entertainment –Hence' it will necessarily culminate on a day of reward and punishment –Also evident from the history of nations is that God has dealt with the according to their character –Thus' the Hereafter is bound to come –Those who deny it deny an obvious reality –When it arrives' the believers will succeed and the disbelievers will end up as losers –Those who have fabricated partners of God and other deities are living on false support –On the Day of Judgment' these intercessors will prove to be of no worth –Only God is worthy of worship and obedience –Every object of this universe is singing his praises and glorifying Him –For this reason' it is the duty of human beings as well to glorify Him by night and day –

Verses (19-29) Arguments drawn from the world inside man and the one external to him are proffered to substantiate the beliefs of monotheism and the hereafter –

Verses (30-45) It is emphasized upon the Prophets to adhere to the religion corroborated by human nature and to invite others towards it –This religion is based on the institutions of the prayer and the *zakāh* –Those who have perverted this religion are admonished that the time of their accountability has drawn near –They should learn a lesson from the fate of previous nations –The Prophet is assured that he should keep doing his task with perseverance and wait for God's verdict –

Verses (46-60) Reference is given to historical arguments that substantiate the promise of God's help to the believers –The Prophet is assured that his message can touch the hearts of those people only who have intellect –So he should not be disheartened by the attitude of those who have become deaf and blind –The Qur'ān is sufficient for those who have intellect –As far as the stubborn and the obdurate are concerned' not even a miracle can convince them –The Prophet should persist with his task with perseverance and wait for God's promise of divine help to be fulfilled –



[illegible]

Have they not pondered on their hearts – God has created the heavens and the earth and what is between the – with purpose and wisdom – till an appointed time – And there are many among people who deny meeting their Lord –

Have they not journeyed through the land to see the fate of those before the ? They were ore powerful and better than the in aking the land fertile and in populating it and to the their essengers ca e with veritable signs -Thus God was not unjust to the they the selves were unjust to their souls -Then evil was the fate of these who adopted the wrong attitude because they denied God's revelations and ade fun of the -

It is God. ho initiates creation -Then He will repeat this again -After that' you will return to Hi -And the day when the Hereafter arrives' the wrongdoers will lose hope and no one fro their partners with God will intercede for the and they will deny their partners with God -

The day when the Hereafter arrives' the believers and the disbelievers will be separated -Thus those who professed faith and did good deeds will rejoice in a beautiful orchard -As for those who disbelieved and denied Our revelations and the eeting of the Hereafter will be seized in tor ent -Therefore' glorify God when you enter evening and when you enter orning and praises are being sung to Hi in the heavens and the earth and at the ti e of 'ishā also and also at the ti e when you enter zuhr -

Explanation

لَمْ

The expression لَمْ is a complete sentence" as I have explained at various instances of this exegesis ie ۞ The i plied construction is Sūrah Alif Lā Mī ۞ -This is the Qur'ānic na e of this sūrah -The previous sūrah also bears this na e -This is an indication of the fact that there is not uch difference in the central the es of both sūrahs. In the previous sūrah' the philosophy on which this universe is created and as its necessary consequence the glad tidings of divine help and do inance to the essenger of God were given -In this sūrah' the disbelievers while referring to an incident ade a lot of fun of this clai of divine help and do inance -They thought that in the for of this incident they had such evidence to reject the prophethood of Muḥa ad sws that ade the rejoice -Quite naturally this caused sorrow to the Musli s -The Qur'ān' while citing this incident at the beginning of this sūrah' has explained all the aspects of this incident whose lack of knowledge had led the disbelievers to this misconception -Also since these aspects were not fully clear' a group of Musli s too was inflicted with doubt -In this way' this sūrah' substantiates and highlights the content of the previous one' and also refutes all doubts that arose or could arise in this regard -In other words' the subject under discussion in both sūrahs is the sa e -The only difference is of nature and style of reasoning -In both sūrahs' the veracity of Muḥa ad sws 's prophethood is delineated on the basis of the principles presented by hi -

غَلَبَتْ لِرُومٍ ۚ " ۝۱۳ - وَ، ۝۶ () غَلَبَ مِیْلًا ۚ ۝۱۴ ۝۹ :؛ <= * ۝۱۵ ۝۱۶ ۝۱۷ ۝۱۸ ۝۱۹ ۝۲۰ ۝۲۱ ۝۲۲ ۝۲۳ ۝۲۴ ۝۲۵ ۝۲۶ ۝۲۷ ۝۲۸ ۝۲۹ ۝۳۰ ۝۳۱ ۝۳۲ ۝۳۳ ۝۳۴ ۝۳۵ ۝۳۶ ۝۳۷ ۝۳۸ ۝۳۹ ۝۴۰ ۝۴۱ ۝۴۲ ۝۴۳ ۝۴۴ ۝۴۵ ۝۴۶ ۝۴۷ ۝۴۸ ۝۴۹ ۝۵۰ ۝۵۱ ۝۵۲ ۝۵۳ ۝۵۴ ۝۵۵ ۝۵۶ ۝۵۷ ۝۵۸ ۝۵۹ ۝۶۰ ۝۶۱ ۝۶۲ ۝۶۳ ۝۶۴ ۝۶۵ ۝۶۶ ۝۶۷ ۝۶۸ ۝۶۹ ۝۷۰ ۝۷۱ ۝۷۲ ۝۷۳ ۝۷۴ ۝۷۵ ۝۷۶ ۝۷۷ ۝۷۸ ۝۷۹ ۝۸۰ ۝۸۱ ۝۸۲ ۝۸۳ ۝۸۴ ۝۸۵ ۝۸۶ ۝۸۷ ۝۸۸ ۝۸۹ ۝۹۰ ۝۹۱ ۝۹۲ ۝۹۳ ۝۹۴ ۝۹۵ ۝۹۶ ۝۹۷ ۝۹۸ ۝۹۹ ۝۱۰۰ ۝۱۰۱ ۝۱۰۲ ۝۱۰۳ ۝۱۰۴ ۝۱۰۵ ۝۱۰۶ ۝۱۰۷ ۝۱۰۸ ۝۱۰۹ ۝۱۱۰ ۝۱۱۱ ۝۱۱۲ ۝۱۱۳ ۝۱۱۴ ۝۱۱۵ ۝۱۱۶ ۝۱۱۷ ۝۱۱۸ ۝۱۱۹ ۝۱۲۰ ۝۱۲۱ ۝۱۲۲ ۝۱۲۳ ۝۱۲۴ ۝۱۲۵ ۝۱۲۶ ۝۱۲۷ ۝۱۲۸ ۝۱۲۹ ۝۱۳۰ ۝۱۳۱ ۝۱۳۲ ۝۱۳۳ ۝۱۳۴ ۝۱۳۵ ۝۱۳۶ ۝۱۳۷ ۝۱۳۸ ۝۱۳۹ ۝۱۴۰ ۝۱۴۱ ۝۱۴۲ ۝۱۴۳ ۝۱۴۴ ۝۱۴۵ ۝۱۴۶ ۝۱۴۷ ۝۱۴۸ ۝۱۴۹ ۝۱۵۰ ۝۱۵۱ ۝۱۵۲ ۝۱۵۳ ۝۱۵۴ ۝۱۵۵ ۝۱۵۶ ۝۱۵۷ ۝۱۵۸ ۝۱۵۹ ۝۱۶۰ ۝۱۶۱ ۝۱۶۲ ۝۱۶۳ ۝۱۶۴ ۝۱۶۵ ۝۱۶۶ ۝۱۶۷ ۝۱۶۸ ۝۱۶۹ ۝۱۷۰ ۝۱۷۱ ۝۱۷۲ ۝۱۷۳ ۝۱۷۴ ۝۱۷۵ ۝۱۷۶ ۝۱۷۷ ۝۱۷۸ ۝۱۷۹ ۝۱۸۰ ۝۱۸۱ ۝۱۸۲ ۝۱۸۳ ۝۱۸۴ ۝۱۸۵ ۝۱۸۶ ۝۱۸۷ ۝۱۸۸ ۝۱۸۹ ۝۱۹۰ ۝۱۹۱ ۝۱۹۲ ۝۱۹۳ ۝۱۹۴ ۝۱۹۵ ۝۱۹۶ ۝۱۹۷ ۝۱۹۸ ۝۱۹۹ ۝۲۰۰ ۝۲۰۱ ۝۲۰۲ ۝۲۰۳ ۝۲۰۴ ۝۲۰۵ ۝۲۰۶ ۝۲۰۷ ۝۲۰۸ ۝۲۰۹ ۝۲۱۰ ۝۲۱۱ ۝۲۱۲ ۝۲۱۳ ۝۲۱۴ ۝۲۱۵ ۝۲۱۶ ۝۲۱۷ 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۝۱۰۱۵ ۝۱۰۱۶ ۝۱۰۱۷ ۝۱۰۱۸ ۝۱۰۱۹ ۝۱۰۲۰ ۝۱۰۲۱ ۝۱۰۲۲ ۝۱۰۲۳ ۝۱۰۲۴ ۝۱۰۲۵ ۝۱۰۲۶ ۝۱۰۲۷ ۝۱۰۲۸ ۝۱۰۲۹ ۝۱۰۳۰ ۝۱۰۳۱ ۝۱۰۳۲ ۝۱۰۳۳ ۝۱۰۳۴ ۝۱۰۳۵ ۝۱۰۳۶ ۝۱۰۳۷ ۝۱۰۳۸ ۝۱۰۳۹ ۝۱۰۴۰ ۝۱۰۴۱ ۝۱۰۴۲ ۝۱۰۴۳ ۝۱۰۴۴ ۝۱۰۴۵ ۝۱۰۴۶ ۝۱۰۴۷ ۝۱۰۴۸ ۝۱۰۴۹ ۝۱۰۵۰ ۝۱۰۵۱ ۝۱۰۵۲ ۝۱۰۵۳ ۝۱۰۵۴ ۝۱۰۵۵ ۝۱۰۵۶ ۝۱۰۵۷ ۝۱۰۵۸ ۝۱۰۵۹ ۝۱۰۶۰ ۝۱۰۶۱ ۝۱۰۶۲ ۝۱۰۶۳ ۝۱۰۶۴ ۝۱۰۶۵ ۝۱۰۶۶ ۝۱۰۶۷ ۝۱۰۶۸ ۝۱۰۶۹ ۝۱۰۷۰ ۝۱۰۷۱ ۝۱۰۷۲ ۝۱۰۷۳ ۝۱۰۷۴ ۝۱۰۷۵ ۝۱۰۷۶ ۝۱۰۷۷ ۝۱۰۷۸ ۝۱۰۷۹ ۝۱۰۸۰ ۝۱۰۸۱ ۝۱۰۸۲ ۝۱۰۸۳ ۝۱۰۸۴ ۝۱۰۸۵ ۝۱۰۸۶ ۝۱۰۸۷ ۝۱۰۸۸ ۝۱۰۸۹ ۝۱۰۹۰ ۝۱۰۹۱ ۝۱۰۹۲ ۝۱۰۹۳ ۝۱۰۹۴ ۝۱۰۹۵ ۝۱۰۹۶ ۝۱۰۹۷ ۝۱۰۹۸ ۝۱۰۹۹ ۝۱۱۰۰ ۝۱۱۰۱ ۝۱۱۰۲ ۝۱۱۰۳ ۝۱۱۰۴ ۝۱۱۰۵ ۝۱۱۰۶ ۝۱۱۰۷ ۝۱۱۰۸ ۝۱۱۰۹ ۝۱۱۱۰ ۝۱۱۱۱ ۝۱۱۱۲ ۝۱۱۱۳ ۝۱۱۱۴ ۝۱۱۱۵ ۝۱۱۱۶ ۝۱۱۱۷ ۝۱۱۱۸ ۝۱۱۱۹ ۝۱۱۲۰ ۝۱۱۲۱ ۝۱۱۲۲ ۝۱۱۲۳ ۝۱۱۲۴ ۝۱۱۲۵ ۝۱۱۲۶ ۝۱۱۲۷ ۝۱۱۲۸ ۝۱۱۲۹ ۝۱۱۳۰ ۝۱۱۳۱ ۝۱۱۳۲ ۝۱۱۳۳ ۝۱۱۳۴ ۝۱۱۳۵ ۝۱۱۳۶ ۝۱۱۳۷ ۝۱۱۳۸ ۝۱۱۳۹ ۝۱۱۴۰ ۝۱۱۴۱ ۝۱۱۴۲ ۝۱۱۴۳ ۝۱۱۴۴ ۝۱۱۴۵ ۝۱۱۴۶ ۝۱۱۴۷ ۝۱۱۴۸ ۝۱۱۴۹ ۝۱۱۵۰ ۝۱۱۵۱ ۝۱۱۵۲ ۝۱۱۵۳ ۝۱۱۵۴ ۝۱۱۵۵ ۝۱۱۵۶ ۝۱۱۵۷ ۝۱۱۵۸ ۝۱۱۵۹ ۝۱۱۶۰ ۝۱۱۶۱ ۝۱۱۶۲ ۝۱۱۶۳ ۝۱۱۶۴ ۝۱۱۶۵ ۝۱۱۶۶ ۝۱۱۶۷ ۝۱۱۶۸ ۝۱۱۶۹ ۝۱۱۷۰ ۝۱۱۷۱ ۝۱۱۷۲ ۝۱۱۷۳ ۝۱۱۷۴ ۝۱۱۷۵ ۝۱۱۷۶ ۝۱۱۷۷ ۝۱۱۷۸ ۝۱۱۷۹ ۝۱۱۸۰ 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with the wrongdoings that entitle a person to God's wrath they could not save the selves merely on the basis that some of their beliefs and rituals were good –It is not merely beliefs and rituals which are primarily beneficial or harmful for the collective life of a nation the real thing is the individual and collective character which emanates from these beliefs and rituals or should emanate from the –If such a character is not the result' then such hollow rituals are of no use –It was this very hollowness of the Romans which was the cause of their defeat before the Persians –Now the glad tidings which are being given of their victory over the Persians in the near future which will take place because of God's command and each command of God is based on truth and justice –Hence' the Romans will necessarily triumph and after reforming their ways will become eligible to God's help against the Persians –

The words **#\$;+آء BCDEFG+SH**, state that on that day Muslims will rejoice –Not only because those who are closer to the truth in religion and ideology will be victorious but also because a great prediction of the Qur'ān in favour of the prophethood of Muḥammad **sws** will be fulfilled –

This aspect is worthy of attention that even though the Romans were not true followers of Christianity and their beliefs and deeds had become incriminated with many flaws' Muslims still were more sympathetic towards them against the Romans –The Almighty even praised this sympathy –It is on this principle that Islam has based its law and dealings with other non Muslim nations –In other words' the more a nation is closer to Islam in its beliefs' deeds and ideology the more sympathetic Muslims will feel towards it in the international arena –

﴿لَرْحِيمٍ كُحْك) \$;+و>EIMNHن+OP;H> OP;:

The words **OP;:** can be connected to **#\$;ل%&** or to **#\$;+آء BCDE** –In this first case' the meaning will be that the dominance they will achieve will be because of God's help none other than He can help anyone –It should remain in consideration that the will of God is based on truth and justice and hence He does not help those who are not worthy of it as per truth and justice –The reference to His attributes of power and mercy are meant to express the nature of His will –Since He is powerful' no one can stop Him in implementing His will and since He is merciful' every will of His is based on justice and mercy –His will never induces Him to entertain Himself by pitting one nation against another –

–He helps who soever He intends and only He is powerful and merciful –



﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ يُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ وَيُعَذِّبُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ﴾ (٧)

The word ﴿هُوَ﴾ here is an emphasized participle *maṣḍar mu'akkad* -For this reason' it will have the meaning of emphasis incorporated in it -In other words' this promise of God's help is absolutely certain to materialize for the believers -God will never breach His promise yet those who can only see the apparent and cannot see His invisible hand which is behind this apparent will not understand this -The fulfillment of promise mentioned here does not merely refer to the triumph of the Romans but also refers to the triumph of the Prophet ﷺ and His companions that was refuted by the Quraysh on the basis of the victory of the Persians -After commenting on this incident' the Qur'ān has stated with great emphasis that it will be fulfilled so everything which is primarily mentioned in this *sūrah* -In verses 1 and 2 ahead' it will be further explained -

﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ يُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ وَيُعَذِّبُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ﴾ (٧)

The reasons that has made certain people slaves to the apparent as mentioned in the previous verse are alluded to these people only have a superficial outlook of this world and are not able to delve behind the apparent in order to see who the real being is who controls everything and what His attributes are -For this reason' they regard this world to be a place of a use only -The second reason is that they are totally oblivious to the Hereafter -If they are heedless to the Hereafter' then without it this universe can in no way be regarded to be based on justice and mercy -

In the expression ﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ﴾ the repetition of the inchoative *mubtadā'* evidences the fact that the Qur'ān wants to emphasize that it is these people who are actually heedless of the Hereafter -The reason for this emphasis is that the Idolaters of Arabia would not openly refute the Hereafter yet they had fabricated such a system of intercession and polytheism that the Hereafter had become a totally meaningless thing for them -The Qur'ān wants to point out here that no one should think that these people acknowledge the Hereafter in any respect -The fact is that these people are totally heedless of it -

﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ يُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ وَيُعَذِّبُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ﴾ (٧)

-This is a definite promise of God and God never breaks His promises -But most people know not -

-They only know the outward aspect of the life of this world' and are totally heedless of the Hereafter -



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لَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ لِنَاءٌ وَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ لَسَاءٌ وَمَا يُضِلُّهُمْ إِلَّا بُرْهَانٌ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَمِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ

These verses substantiate the above stated pre ise through historical argu ents had these people reflected on the signs and history of their area' they would have seen the fate reached by nations who were ightier than they and ore adept in cultural and creative prowess -The reference is to the nations of Ād' the Tha ūd and Madyan etc whose anecdotes have been entioned in detail in the previous *sūrahs* -It is stated that their respective essengers ca e to the with clear signs but they shut their eyes in such a anner that no sign should be able to open the -The consequence of this was that God seized the in punish ent and this was no act of injustice fro God -They the selves were responsible for being unjust to their souls because they did not give due regard to the warning God gave to the -On the contrary' they denied the revelations of God and were audacious enough to ake fun of the -The i plication is that the Quraysh should reflect on the history of nations and think what they testify to -Do they testify that this world is a place which goes on unchecked and that a person ay do whatever he like so that no one is there to stop hi ? Or do they they testify that God has always dealt with nations in accordance with His laws based on justice and wisdo ? Obviously' it is this second case -It further e anates fro it that a day will co e in which God will hold each individual accountable and reward or punish hi according to his deeds -

لَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ لِنَاءٌ وَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ لَسَاءٌ وَمَا يُضِلُّهُمْ إِلَّا بُرْهَانٌ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَمِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ

In the previous verses' it is shown that this universe has been ade with a purpose' the law of retribution found in it is a certain truth -Now in this and the succeeding verses' in very clear words the reality is highlighted which everyone will have to face -The verse states that it is God . ho begins creation and it is He alone He . ho will recreate -Found in these few words are both the clai and the evidence to this clai -The clai is that God will recreate -The evidence to this is that it is He . ho began the creation - Obviously' he who began creation and did not encounter any difficulty in it

-Have they not journeyed through the land to see the fate of those before the ? They were ore powerful and better than the in aking the land fertile and in populating it and to the their essengers ca e with veritable signs -Thus God was not unjust to the they the selves were unjust to their souls -Then evil was the fate of these who adopted the wrong attitude because they denied God's revelations and ade fun of the -

-It is God . ho initiates creation -Then He will repeat this again' After that' you will return to Hi -



will not face any difficulty when he takes up this task again -In fact' repeating a task is easier than doing it for the first time -This is the answer to the disbelievers of the Day of Judge ment they regard it to be a far fetched event whereas if the first creation was not far fetched how can recreating be so something far fetched

The words ﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾ dispel the second misconception of the disbelievers -In the first place' they regarded the Hereafter to be unlikely and if they did believe in it hypothetically' they reckoned that they will return to their deities -These deities were favoured by God in their view and such is the favour they hold with Him that they will not allow God to punish them and if He does intend to punish them these deities will save them through their intercession -The verse states that they should do away with this foolish notion -Every one will return to God alone and no one else on that day will be there to which they will return -

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَهُمْ لَٰكِبٌ ۖ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَمْ يَلْمِزْهُمْ عَذَابٌ ۖ ﴿١٨﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ فِتْنَةٌ ۖ ﴿١٩﴾ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَهُمْ لَٰكِبٌ ۖ ﴿٢٠﴾ وَلَمْ يَلْمِزْهُمْ عَذَابٌ ۖ ﴿٢١﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ فِتْنَةٌ ۖ ﴿٢٢﴾

The word **لَا** means to lose hope and be bewildered -The verses state that these adversaries who today are relying on the support of their deities will become hopeless and wordless when on the Day of Judge ment the real picture comes before their eyes -They will see that none of those who they associated with God and whom they worshipped all their lives will be there to intercede for them -

The words ﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾ state that these people themselves' who today are united against all those who oppose their deities' will reject these deities -I have explained in the exegesis of Sūrah al-Qaṣaṣ that in the various phases of the Day of Judge ment the disbelievers will adopt different attitudes with the deities they associated with God -In utter bewilderment and anxiety' they will try to do whatever they can in various situations to achieve their end -However' on that day' they will not be able to achieve any end they have -It will be a place where they will have to face the reality -

Here this feature of the language should be kept in mind in which future events are expressed in the past tense' for example ﴿لَمْ يَلْمِزْهُمْ عَذَابٌ﴾ and ﴿لَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ فِتْنَةٌ﴾ -This style is adopted to convey to the addressees that what they consider as improbable is presented before them by the speaker in the past tense as if the event has already taken place -The Qur'ān has adopted this style at most places where the events of the Hereafter are depicted -

-And the day when the Hereafter arrives' the wrongdoers will lose hope and no one from their partners with God will intercede for them and they will deny their partners with God -



وَسَاءَ لِمَن كَانَ عَلَىٰ حُكْمٍ وَسَاءَ لِمَن كَانَ عَلَىٰ حُكْمٍ ۖ وَكَذَٰلِكَ يَجْزِي اللَّهُ الْبَٰغِينَ ۚ
 وَكَذَٰلِكَ يَجْزِي اللَّهُ الْبَٰغِينَ ۚ وَكَذَٰلِكَ يَجْزِي اللَّهُ الْبَٰغِينَ ۚ

This verse implies that this world has been created as a place of trials and tests and hence believers and disbelievers are intermingled in it –In most cases’ the righteous are oppressed and persecuted and the wrongdoers are dominant –For this reason’ this world does not seem to be a meaningful place to people who are without insight –However’ when the Day of Judgment arrives’ the believers and the disbelievers will be separated –Those who had faith and had done righteous deeds will be in bliss in a grand orchard’ and those who disbelieved and denied God’s revelations and meeting Him will be seized with punishment –Here the word **يَجْزِي** is mentioned as a compound noun to magnify it –In other words’ they will be in the grandest of the orchards of Paradise –The word **يَجْزِي** means to make someone happy and blissful –The implication is that God will provide them with all the means that will make them joyous –The word **يَجْزِي** is meant to portray the humiliation and helplessness of the wrongdoers –The implication is that they will be tied up and dragged towards the torment the way convicted prisoners are hauled up –

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْمِعُوا بَيْنَهُمْ لَوْ سَمِعْتُمْ أَوَّلَ نَدَائِهِمْ قَالُوا نَرْجُو أَن يُدْعَىٰ بِنَدَائِهِمْ ۖ وَهُمْ لَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ۚ

This verse states what is required of people if they believe in God’s oneness and in His law of retribution mentioned in previous verses –It is said that the consequence of this belief is that they should only glorify God by morning and evening and at the time of *zuhr* and *‘aṣr* –

The words **يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا** for a parenthetical sentence in between the times of glorifying God –It is meant to remind and warn people –The implication is that this call to glorify Him is not an alien call every part of the heavens and the earth are singing His praises –So those who are worshipping someone other than God are not in harmony with the overall tune of the universe –However’ those who are glorifying God and singing His praises are in harmony with it –Found in these words is also a ring of aloofness that the

● –The day when the Hereafter arrives’ the believers and the disbelievers will be separated –Thus those who professed faith and did good deeds will rejoice in a beautiful orchard –As for those who disbelieved and denied Our revelations and the meeting of the Hereafter will be seized in torment –

–Therefore’ glorify God when you enter evening and when you enter morning and praises are being sung to Him in the heavens and the earth and at the time of *‘ishā* also and also at the time when you enter *zuhr* –



Deliberation shows that the times which God has specified for expressing His glorification and praise are the ones in which a great sign appears -For example' the night passes into the day or the day into the night the sun descends from the line of sight or the night darkens -Obviously' for a person who reflects' these times specially effect his heart and mind and shake and prod him to remember God at the time when at His behest such a great transfiguration takes place in the world -If this does not move a person' then it means he is a dull animal -

The prayers of *fajr* and *ẓuhr* are very clearly mentioned in these verses – If the word **سُورَةُ** is considered to imply both ‘*‘aṣr* and *maghrib* prayers and the word **سُورَةُ** implies the ‘*ishā*’ prayer’ then all the prayer timings can be understood to be mentioned in these verses – The word **سُورَةُ** can be applied both to the time of *zawāl* time of sun’s descent and to the time between *maghrib* and ‘*ishā*’ – For this reason’ it would not be wrong to regard it to imply the time of ‘*ishā*’ –

In the succeeding verses' arguments to substantiate the Hereafter and onotheris are mentioned in an appropriate order –The Hereafter is mentioned to delineate the fact that the real wisdom and meaningfulness of this world can only become evident with it –Monotheism is mentioned to show that without it the Hereafter is a meaningless thing if it is believed that whatever a person's deeds' his intercessors will save him –then the advent of the Hereafter or otherwise is the same –The importance of the Hereafter is in the belief that on that day God's justice will completely manifest itself and no one would be able to hinder Him in administering impartial justice –Readers may now proceed to study the following verses –

[illegible]

He brings forth the living from the dead and the dead from the living -And turns the earth green again after it becomes dry -And in this manner you will be taken out -And among His signs is that He created you from clay and behold you become human beings that spread out in the earth -And among His signs is also that He created spouses for you from among your species so that you receive comfort from the -And He planted love and sympathy among you -Indeed there are different signs in this for those who reflect -And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity in your languages and colours also -Indeed there are different signs in this for people of knowledge -And among His signs is your sleeping at night and day seeking His bounty -Indeed there are different signs in this for those who hear and understand -And from among His signs He shows you lightning which inspires fear in you and also hope and sends down rain from the sky and thus gives life to the earth after its death -Indeed there are different signs in this for those who use their intellect -And among His signs is also that the heavens and the earth exist at His behest -Then when He calls you just once to come out of the earth you shall come out of it immediately -And to Him belongs whosoever is in the heavens and the earth -Everyone is obedient to Him -It is He who initiates creation and it is He who will recreate and this is easier for Him -And His is the most exalted attribute in the heavens and the earth -And He alone is the Mighty the wise one -

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one will be able to help the –

Explanation

وَأَن لَّيْسَ لَكُم مِّنْ شَيْءٍ مُّجِيرٌ ۚ إِن يَشَأْ يُدْخِلْهُمُ فِي النَّارِ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ ۚ إِن يَشَأْ يُخْرِجْهُمْ مِّنْهَا وَمَا لَهُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ مِّنْ حَافِظٍ ۚ

Just as the word **šaf** means to take out so something from something it also means to take something apparent – This verse dispels the notion of the disbelievers that the recreation of mankind is so something improbable – They are informed that how can they regard this as improbable if they see life coming out of death and death overtaking life in every part of this universe – As an example the verse states that they see that the earth is dry and desolate at times but God through a single burst of rain brings life in it – In a similar way people too will be raised to life again once they die and decay – Life and death are in the authority of the Almighty – Neither is giving death to the living nor raising the dead to life difficult for Him – The rehearsal of the Day of Judgement goes on before their eyes every now and then – Though the example of life after death is primarily meant to be presented here yet in order to highlight the profound power of God reference is also given of death after life – We have discussed this aspect in detail under verses of Sūrah al-An‘ām –

وَمَا لَهُمْ لَوْ أَنِ ارْتَفَعَتْ فِيهِ الْمَاجِدُ الْمُتَأَنِّسَةُ ۚ إِنَّهُمْ عَلَىٰ شَيْءٍ مُّبِينٍ ۚ

The verse implies that all the realities to which they are being invited to believe in are based on the power and wisdom of their creator – So why do they demand external evidence for His power and wisdom? The greatest evidence of this is found within their own creation – He created human beings from clay – They then spread in the earth as cognizant beings – The particle **wa** is meant to direct attention to this profound power – In other words people should reflect on the magnificent transformation from clay to a living human being – The two are so far apart yet God’s power populated the whole world with human beings – In other words if a person disputes God recreating mankind then this is the height of foolishness – This is stated at another place in the Qur’ān in the following words

وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ مُّجِيرٌ ۚ وَإِن يَسْتَأْذِنُوا فَاذْنِ لَهُمْ ۚ

–He brings forth the living from the dead and the dead from the living – And turns the earth green after it becomes dry – And in this manner you will be taken out –

–And among His signs is that He created you from clay and behold you become human beings that spread out in the earth –



وَلَمْ يَتَفَكَّرْ أَنَّهُ بَدَأَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نَضِيبٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ وَلَمْ يَتَذَكَّرْ أَنَّهُ بَدَأَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نَضِيبٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ (36: ٧٧ ٧٨)

Has man not reflected that he created him from a drop of fluid yet he became an open rival –And he made fun of Me and forgot his own creation –He says ‘Now’ who can give life to bones when they have decayed”

وَلَمْ يَتَفَكَّرْ أَنَّهُ بَدَأَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نَضِيبٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ وَلَمْ يَتَذَكَّرْ أَنَّهُ بَدَأَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نَضِيبٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ (36: ٧٧ ٧٨)

Now a step further is taken attention is directed at a great sign found in the world around man God created from His species his spouse so that he may obtain comfort from her and for this purpose placed love and sympathy among them –It is stated that in this phenomenon are various signs for those who reflect –

The first clear sign in it is that God has created everything in pairs in this universe and each member of a pair complements its counterpart with regard to their basis of existence –This also indicates that this world also has a pair which is the Hereafter –It is together with the Hereafter that this world becomes meaningful –

The second sign in this is that our creator is very merciful and affectionate –If He placed the desire of a spouse in us’ He also created her from our own species and also placed the emotions of love and sympathy between the two so that both spend their lives as two bodies having a single soul –

The third sign is that there exists great harmony in the opposing elements of this universe and an amazing accord to cooperate together to fulfill a higher objective –This is a clear indication to the fact that this universe has one creator. Who creates this harmony between these opposing elements –

The fourth sign is that people who think that this universe was created of its own accord are foolish –If it has evolved like this’ then how can this harmony exist between opposing elements? This is a clear evidence to a powerful and wise being governing this whole system on the basis of His wisdom and sagacity –

Has man not reflected that he created him from a drop of fluid yet he became an open rival –And he made fun of Me and forgot his own creation –He says ‘Now’ who can give life to bones when they have decayed”

–And among His signs is also that He created spouses for you from among your species so that you receive comfort from them –And He planted love and sympathy among you –Indeed’ in this are different signs for those who reflect –



و+ن nH, jz f لسم\$ و h. / - و -nj/ ٲ لسن; و n\$ و \$ و Wb > #1e' ٲ H/ ٲ ل (لم: 9: ""

The words **9:١١) لِّلَّذِينَ** state that there are any signs in this for those who have knowledge –In the previous verse” it was said that there are any signs for those who reflect –It is evident from this that the real knowledgeable are those who reflect on this universe and through this reflection observe unity in multiplicity and accord in discord –They then reflect on the attributes of power and wisdom of God and reach the conclusion that this huge universe has not been made without a purpose –Hence a day of judgement will necessarily come in which the righteous are rewarded for their righteousness and the wrongdoers are punished for their wrongdoing –

–And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity in your languages and colours also –Indeed’ there are different signs in this for people of knowledge –

regard colour and creed to be a means of discrimination between human beings strike on the unity of this universe and this in the terms of the Qur'ān is polytheism and spreading disorder in the land –

وَنُفِثَ فِي السَّحَابِ الْمَائِدَاتُ الْغَرَابِيبَ ۚ وَجَاءَ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ مُجُتَعِلِينَ فِي سُحُبٍ مُخْتَلِفٍ أَلْوَانٍ ۚ فَصَوَّرْنَا لَهُمْ قُرُونًا مَّتَّعُوا فِيهَا أَنْفُسَهُمْ ۚ فَيُجَنَّبُونَ عَنْهَا وَيَجْنِبُونَ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ وَيَقْتُلُونَ الرِّبَا بِلَا حِسَابٍ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ

The words *وَجَاءَ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ مُجُتَعِلِينَ فِي سُحُبٍ مُخْتَلِفٍ أَلْوَانٍ* are co-ordinated to *فَصَوَّرْنَا لَهُمْ قُرُونًا مَّتَّعُوا فِيهَا أَنْفُسَهُمْ* – The verse would thus mean that among His signs is the night in which you sleep and the day in which you strive to find His sustenance – Parallels of this interpretation can be seen in earlier *sūrahs* –

The words *فَصَوَّرْنَا لَهُمْ قُرُونًا مَّتَّعُوا فِيهَا أَنْفُسَهُمْ* mean that in this are also signs for those who listen – The corroboration of monotheism found in the harmony between night and day and of the indication of the Hereafter in getting up in the morning from night's sleep has been referred to at many places in this exegesis – However, these signs and arguments can only be understood by those who pay heed to the calls of the Qur'ān and the Messenger – This sentence is a sarcastic critique on the attitude of the opponents that those who are bent upon animosity instead of listening and understanding will not be able to benefit from these arguments –!

In the previous verses, the words *وَمَنْ يَتَذَكَّرْ فَلْيَذَكِّرْ نَفْسَهُ* reflection and *وَمَنْ يَتَذَكَّرْ فَلْيَذَكِّرْ نَفْسَهُ* knowledge are mentioned – I have already alluded to their mutual relationship – Here the word *وَمَنْ يَتَذَكَّرْ* listening is used – Obviously, it is lesser in status than the two above mentioned faculties, yet it is also a means of acquiring knowledge – If a person is sensible enough to listen to what sensible people say, he can receive guidance from this means as well even if he does not have much ability to reflect on the system of this universe and its secrets –

وَنُفِثَ فِي السَّحَابِ الْمَائِدَاتُ الْغَرَابِيبَ ۚ وَجَاءَ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ مُجُتَعِلِينَ فِي سُحُبٍ مُخْتَلِفٍ أَلْوَانٍ ۚ فَصَوَّرْنَا لَهُمْ قُرُونًا مَّتَّعُوا فِيهَا أَنْفُسَهُمْ ۚ فَيُجَنَّبُونَ عَنْهَا وَيَجْنِبُونَ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ وَيَقْتُلُونَ الرِّبَا بِلَا حِسَابٍ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ

This verse states that among God's signs is lightning which has the aspects of hope and despair as well as of anticipation and fear in it – At times, it heralds the coming of rain as a bounty of God and at others, wreaks havoc for a nation – The first of these cases is very common which we often see – The

– And among His signs is your sleeping at night and day seeking His bounty – Indeed, there are different signs in this for those who hear and understand –

– And from among His signs He shows you lightning which inspires fear in you and also hope and sends down rain from the sky, and thus gives life to the earth after its death – Indeed, there are different signs in this for those who use their intellect –



second of these can be seen in the history of ancient nations -The Qur'ān has mentioned lightning in the destruction of the Ād and the Thāūd and I have explained its implication at relevant places -The verse ends on the note that there are signs in these phenomena for those who use their intellect -The first sign in it is that both mercy and destruction are in the hands of God -For this reason in the states of hope and despair as well as in the states of anticipation and fear' people should turn towards God -It is absolutely wrong of the Idolaters to regard one being to bestow mercy on mankind another to send down torment on the -The second sign is that it is an absolutely wrong notion that God is not concerned with the affairs of this universe the fact is that He is directly running these affairs and according to His law of justice rewards or punishes nations -The third sign in this is that if the Almighty intends to send His punishment on a nation' He does not need a separate team for this task He can turn any of his blessings into a bane -

I have referred to the argumentative aspect found in ﴿وَلَمَّا سَأَلْنَا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لِمَ سَلَّمُوا أَنزَلْنَا لَهُمُ الْبُكُورَ فَذُكِّرُوا وَلَمَّا سَأَلُوا أَنزَلْنَا لَهُمُ الْغَمَّ وَفُتِنُوا فَلَمَّا أَخَذَتْهُمُ الرَّجْفَةُ عَرِضُوا عَلَيْنَا الْفُتْنَةَ﴾ while explaining verse earlier -

﴿وَلَمَّا سَأَلْنَا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لِمَ سَلَّمُوا أَنزَلْنَا لَهُمُ الْبُكُورَ فَذُكِّرُوا وَلَمَّا سَأَلُوا أَنزَلْنَا لَهُمُ الْغَمَّ وَفُتِنُوا فَلَمَّا أَخَذَتْهُمُ الرَّجْفَةُ عَرِضُوا عَلَيْنَا الْفُتْنَةَ﴾

These verses strongly negate the notion that they arise in a person's mind how can this secure system of the heavens and the earth be shattered at the advent of the Day of Judgment? It may be kept in mind that the question which the Arabs would raise about the mountains would be on these very lines who can move these structures? For this reason' they regarded the threats of the advent of this Day to be mere bluff -It is while keeping in view this mentality of theirs that this verse states that the heavens and the earth are intact because of God's behest and shall remain intact as long as He wants the - When He would like to destroy this system and create a new one in its place' He will not face the slightest difficulty -He will just need to call people once from the earth and everyone will immediately issue forth -In other words' He would not even need to repeat His call -A single cry would be enough -This point is stated thus in Sūrah al Inshiqāq ﴿وَعَلَّتْ لُرُبُّهَا وَسَعَتْ لِرَبِّهَا﴾ and obeys its Lord's command and this only is befitting for it' -

-And among His signs is also that the heavens and the earth exist at His behest - Then when He calls you just once to come out of the earth' you shall come out of it immediately -And to Him belongs whosoever is in the heavens and the earth - Everyone is obedient to Him -



The words **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** are meant to substantiate what is said above that whatever the heavens and the earth contain are His creatures and are subservient and obedient to Him alone – So who can dare disobey Him or deviate even the slightest from His call –

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ - **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** - **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ**

This verse not only substantiates the words **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** of the above verse but also encapsulates the topic of monotheism which is coming up – This rationale of being raised up on the Day of Judgment has also been given in verse earlier – The same words are not repeated here – In fact the words **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** are also added – It is stated that it is He who initiates creation and it is He who will recreate and this recreation is easier for the – if people just think – The implication is that when the addressees of this verse accept that it is He who has created the – why do they regard His recreating the – to be improbable? Is the first task more difficult or repeating it?

In the sentence **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** the word **كَاهِنُونَ** connotes an attribute – It is used as an attribute of God in the Qur'ān because His attributes are mentioned in words which belong to our language and which we speak – This style has been adopted because without adopting it these attributes cannot be properly gauged by us – obviously they have been used in the higher meaning which befits the Almighty –

It is said that it is He who is worthy of all noble attributes found in the heavens and the earth – No one else shares these attributes with Him – After this two of His attributes are specially referred to **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** – dominant and wise – He is dominant on everything and is exalted and that all His works are based on wisdom – The implication is that no task is difficult for Him – Nothing except His wisdom intervenes in His intention – There is no one in the whole universe who is a peer to His attributes – It self evidently emanates from this that when there is no one who can match Him in His attributes' no one should be regarded as His match in the obligations – He owes to Him –

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ - **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ** - **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كَاهِنُونَ**

● It is He who initiates creation' and it is He who will recreate and this is easier for Him – And His is the most exalted attribute in the heavens and the earth – And He alone is the Mighty' the – wise one –



﴿يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْفَرَسِ ۖ قُلْ فَلِلَّهِ الْفَرَسُ وَلِلَّهِ الْمَالُ الْأَمْلَاقُ ۚ﴾

Mentioned in this verse is a rationale against associating others in the attributes and rights of God which the addressees of this verse the selves acknowledge –It is stated that to find an argument against their polytheism these people do not need to go anywhere –God presents their own mutual dealing as a proof of His claim –They are posed this question –Do they regard their slaves and servants to have an equal share in the wealth He has blessed the with and they regard their slaves the way they regard their relatives? The word **يَسْأَلُونَ** here means to give regard –It is used in wide meanings and I have discussed this aspect at some place in this exegesis –

The implication is that when these people are not ready to grant their slaves equal ownership to what they have even though it has been given to them by God why have they made associates of God in His rights? This is a very unjust act as they ascribe to God what they do not like for their own selves even though it is God who is alone in these heavens and the earth is in fact worthy of all high attributes and rights –This is a psychological argument in refutation of polytheism like the one cited at another place in the Qur’ān in which it is said that the polytheists ascribe daughters to God while they themselves dislike daughters and even feel ashamed to let others people know that they have daughters among their offspring –The real argumentative aspect which is present here is that notwithstanding the fact that there are plenty of arguments and signs against polytheism in the world inside man and that around him as well as in nature and intellect another argument against it is that the polytheists ascribe to God what they do not like for the selves –The right attitude in this regard would have been that what they do not like for the selves they should have been even more strict in not ascribing to God –

It is as if the above argument has completed the objective for whose explanation it was given –Hence the verse ends with the words **﴿يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْفَرَسِ ۖ قُلْ فَلِلَّهِ الْفَرَسُ وَلِلَّهِ الْمَالُ الْأَمْلَاقُ ۚ﴾** in this manner we explain our arguments for those who use their intellect –For those who do not use their intellect and have consigned it to oblivion these arguments can be of no avail –

–He cites a parable for you from among yourselves –Do some of your slaves share with you on equal terms the blessings we have bestowed on you and keep them in consideration the way you consider one another? In this way do we expound Our revelations for those who use their intellect –



بِئْسَ الْأَعْمَىٰ ۚ الْمَن كَانَ عَلَىٰ هُدًىٰ يَسْتَدِينُ ۖ وَمَنْ كَانَ ضَالًّا فَسَاءَ ۚ يَسْتَدِينُ ۚ وَمَنْ يَدْعُوهُ لَا يَسْمَعُ ۚ سَمْعًا وَلَا يُجِيبُهُ ۚ وَهُوَ يُدْعَىٰ ۚ وَهُوَ يَصْمُتُ ۚ ۝٣٠

The expression الْمَن كَانَ عَلَىٰ هُدًىٰ refers to the polytheists who are guilty of committing an oppression as great as polytheism. It is stated that these people are not among those who are guided by intellect; they are the ones who follow their desires and innovations. In the expression يَسْتَدِينُ the word يَسْتَدِينُ connotes 'argument and proof'. In other words, it is not knowledge and proof which they have made their guide; they are blindly following their desires –

The words يَسْتَدِينُ imply that those who have gone astray in accordance with the law of God cannot be guided by anyone. God has blessed human beings with intellect but many wretched people have consigned their reins to their whims. God lets such crooked people wander in their desires. The words وَمَنْ يَدْعُوهُ لَا يَسْمَعُ ۚ سَمْعًا وَلَا يُجِيبُهُ ۚ وَهُوَ يُدْعَىٰ ۚ وَهُوَ يَصْمُتُ imply that these people then spend their lives in this wandering; neither is there anyone for them in this world who can bring them back to the right path nor will they find any helper in the Hereafter to save them from destruction –

Section III: Verses (30-39)

In the preceding verses, an answer is given to the objections raised by the Idolaters against the call of Islam by citing the defeat of the Romans at the hands of the Persians in their support. Now in the succeeding verses, the Prophet ﷺ and his companions are strongly urged to follow with full concentration and devotion the religion of nature, Islam, and to fully adhere to its two pillars, the prayer and spending for the cause of God. At the end, the Quraysh are warned that their evil beliefs and deeds have encompassed them from all sides, so now the time of their accountability has drawn near. They will soon meet their fate and those who diligently adhere to the religion of Abraham ﷺ will be rewarded by God with His blessings. Readers may now proceed to study these verses –

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا ۚ لِلَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا لَهُمْ صُفْحَةٌ مِّنْ أَسْفَلِ الْعَرْشِ ۚ وَأُولَٰئِكَ يُسْمَوْنَ الْكَافِرِينَ ۚ ۝٣١
وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا ۚ لِلَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا لَهُمْ صُفْحَةٌ مِّنْ أَسْفَلِ الْعَرْشِ ۚ وَأُولَٰئِكَ يُسْمَوْنَ الْكَافِرِينَ ۚ ۝٣٢
وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا ۚ لِلَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ تَبَتُّوا لَهُمْ صُفْحَةٌ مِّنْ أَسْفَلِ الْعَرْشِ ۚ وَأُولَٰئِكَ يُسْمَوْنَ الْكَافِرِينَ ۚ ۝٣٣

In fact, these people who have been unjust to their souls have followed their innovations without reason. So who can guide those whom God has led astray? And no one will be able to help them –

Here the address is in the singular which is an obvious indication that it is directed to the Prophet ﷺ. Yet this address to him is in his capacity of the leader and advocate of the Muslims. Consequently, in the succeeding verses both the address and the accusatives of state *hāl* occur in the plural. In this particular verse, the Prophet ﷺ and through him the rest of the Muslims are told that it has become clearly evident from reasons given earlier that the objections raised by his opponents against his call and the religion presented by him are totally baseless. The Prophet ﷺ and his companions should devote themselves to the true religion of God and just ignore their opponents. The word **الْحَنِيفَ** refers to the true religion of God, Islam. It was this religion to which all prophets and messengers of God called their people and which was completed through Muhammad ﷺ. This religion is the true religion of God. Thus it is stated (١٩ : ٣) **الْأَنِيعَ** (؛ **الْحَنِيفَ** #) the only true religion in God's sight is Islam. The word **زَكِيًّا** means, devoted and dedicated. The implication is that while disregarding all the filth of polytheism, he should turn to the religion of monotheism the way Abraham ﷺ had done. This word is specially used in the Qur'ān for Abraham ﷺ. For this reason, there is a reminder in this word of the example of dedication set by him.

Consider next the expression **وَالْحَنِيفَ** **زَكِيًّا** **الْحَنِيفَ** **زَكِيًّا**. Here a verb is suppressed which is evident from the previous verb. The implication would be, while disconnecting yourself from everything, follow this religion of nature on which the creator of nature has created people. At another place, I have already referred to the benefit of suppressing a verb at such instances; the purpose is to focus the entire attention of the addressee on the object of the verb. These words actually substantiate the veracity of the **الْحَنِيفَ** the religion to which the earlier part of the verse directs the Prophet ﷺ to devotedly turn to. In other words, this religion is not something which is being imposed on the externally. It is a treasure found within the nature of human beings. It is evident from this verse that wrong are the philosophers who say that the nature of a human being is like a clean slate and that it is the environment he lives in and the traditions that he is exposed to that make him what he becomes. God has created man in the best of moulds with the best of natures. He has granted him the awareness of good and evil and the cognizance of right and wrong. At the same time, God has also given him the urge to adopt what is right and shun what is wrong. However, this nature of man is not like the instinct of animals from which they cannot deviate. A person has the power of free will as well. For this reason, at times, a person is

religion of nature on which God created people. It is not permissible to change the nature created by God. This alone is the true religion but most people do not know –



so blinded by the love of this world and his own desires that in spite of knowing what is right and what is wrong goes after the wrong and in fact invents pretexts in favour –

It should be kept in mind that a person is in need of prophetic guidance not because he did not have an awareness of good and evil in himself on the contrary, in spite of this awareness because of some inherent weaknesses he could have been misled in many cases. Similarly, it was not possible for him to understand all the consequences of the basic concepts ingrained in his nature. For all this guidance, the Almighty sent prophets and messengers. Since the teachings of these prophets were based on the fundamental concepts ingrained in human nature, all upright people regarded the calls of the prophets to the calls of their own self. Only those people opposed the prophets who had perverted their natures, even though in their hearts they had acknowledged the veracity of the prophets. I have dwelt in detail on this subject in the explanation of Sūrah Hūd and Sūrah al-Nūr. If there is any need, readers may look it up. If the Qur'ān is called *Qānūn* and *Āqānūn*, it is because it reminds people of the concepts already found in the world but they kept forgetting the world and becoming oblivious to the world –

In the sentence *لَا يَنْفَعُ الْفُلَّ* the particle *لَا* is not meant for negation or negation of a possibility or negation of happening. Here it refers to negation of possibility –

The implication is that it is not possible to change the nature created by God. He is the Creator of everything. No one can know better than Him the purpose and objective of His creatures and hence none can be entitled to change anything created by Him. If a person dares do such a thing, it will mean that he claims that he can improve something created by God, which obviously is an absurd thought. It is such like placing the eyes that God has placed near the forehead at the back of the neck or at the foot of a person. It is like a woman who God has made a woman, trying to become a man or vice versa. Such unbecoming efforts are bound to end in failures. Same is the case with the religion of nature. It is on the concepts of this religion which the Almighty has ingrained in a person that his well being in this world and success in the next depends. If people deviate from it, they will deviate from the straight path. The necessary consequence of this is that his worldly and religious life will be ruined even if this deviation is made with the help of tall claims from science and other disciplines of knowledge –

It is then stated *إِنَّ هَٰذَا لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ*. It is this religion which is the right religion. This means that it is this religion which has direct relationship with a person's intellect and nature. This is a very straight and short route to access God, there is no deviation in it –



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Consider next the words **وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ** – The prayer is from a among the basic directives of this religion – It is not only the protector but also the manifestation of dedication to God’ turning to Him and God consciousness stressed upon here. –

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–the Idolaters who split their religion apart and became divided into many sects –
Each sect is engrossed in what it has –

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What is discussed in the words ﴿لَا يَشْكُرُونَ﴾ has already been brought up earlier in verse ١٧ of Sūrah al Ankabūt they receive favours from God but thank others and in this way show ingratitude to His favours -It is then said in a very stern manner that in spite of their ingratitude they may benefit from God's favours but soon they will bear the consequences of this attitude –

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These verses direct our attention to a very important psychological argument in favour of monotheism when a person is really in need and is helpless' he leaves all other means and sources as well as his self invented

– Have he revealed to the a proof which bears witness to those who they associate with God –

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It is evident from the words ﴿لَهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا نَارٌ﴾ that if people are faced with a calamity in this world then it is due to their misdeeds. This is the established practice of God as far as evil people are concerned. However, in this world all people even the great prophet Abraham (AS) undergo big trials. Such trials are in accordance with the established practice of trials constituted by God. According to this established practice, all people whether good or evil must undergo trials. It is not necessary that this be because of their deeds. In fact, in most circumstances it is because God wants to train and improve people.

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The implication is that have these people not reflected that abundance or constriction in sustenance is in the hands of God –Its increase or decrease depends entirely on His desire and this desire is based on wisdom –For this

–Have they not reflected that it is God . ho abundantly gives sustenance to who soever He wills and gives sparingly to who soever He wills -Indeed' there are signs in this for those who believe –

reason' neither is it possible for anyone to despair nor show pride and conceit -Only he has the right to show this pride who has control over his sustenance and only he should show despair in God who finds another way for himself than the way of God - Hence none of these options is possible' then the only right attitude is that a person shows gratitude on favours and patience during trials -God tests a person through both these circumstances -It will only be in the Hereafter when we will come to know who succeeded in this test and who failed -

It is stated that if people deliberate on this reality' then there are many signs for those who believe -

The greatest sign in this is that all the affairs of this universe are in the control of God' the one and only -Just as no one has control over life and death' similarly no one has control over increasing or decreasing of sustenance -

The second sign in this is that neither is an abundance of sustenance in this world an indication of a person's success nor its scantiness an indication of a person's failure -Both situations' in fact' are meant to test people -Success and failure will be decided in the Hereafter -

The third sign in this is that in this world every instant people are put into the trials of gratitude or patience -The fountainhead of all higher qualities in a person is these two traits -An explanation of this has already been given at an appropriate place of this exegesis -

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلِينَ ﴿١٠﴾ هَلْ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ إِنْ يَرِثُنِي أَخَرَتَانِ ﴿١١﴾ أَمْ يَحْسِبُنَا عَيْنَ سَاهٍ ﴿١٢﴾ وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلِينَ ﴿١٣﴾ هَلْ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ إِنْ يَرِثُنِي أَخَرَتَانِ ﴿١٤﴾ أَمْ يَحْسِبُنَا عَيْنَ سَاهٍ ﴿١٥﴾

Earlier in verse 1' the foremost pillar of this religion of nature has been mentioned in the form of the prayer -After this' so the warnings were sounded -The last of these was that it is not befitting for a person who has abundant resources to regard himself to be a legacy of his forefathers or a product of his own abilities and thereby show conceit -on the contrary' he should always remain grateful to his Lord -

Now in this verse' the way this gratitude should be expressed is delineated -people should give what is due on the share of their wealth to their kindred' the destitute and the traveler -It is evident from the word **وَالَّذِينَ** that there is a rightful share in the wealth of a person who is blessed with means and resources by God -He is actually entrusted with the obligation of fulfilling

• -Therefore' give to the kinfolk' the destitute and the traveller his right -This is better for those who want to please God' and it is they who shall succeed -



this right -If there is any negligence in fulfilling the ' he will be regarded as a usurper -The verse states that for those who seek the pleasure of God this is the right way and it is they who will succeed in the Hereafter -It is an obvious corollary of this that people who make their wealth to be a means of conceit' luxury and greed will find that this wealth will become a means of loss and failure before God -

وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْفِتْنَةِ أُولَٰئِكَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخُسُوفِ ۖ
وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْفِتْنَةِ أُولَٰئِكَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخُسُوفِ ۖ

The word *fitna* is used for the money that is lent on interest and is also used for the interest which is charged on lent money -Those who regard it to be a gift are absolutely wrong -This word is used in accordance with the linguistic principle of Arabic called *إِسْمٌ بِأَلَا* meaning something after its consequence -An example of this can be seen in verse of Sūrah Yūsuf -I have written a detailed article on this verse that is found in my anthology of essays -

The word *ṣadaqāt* here does not occur here as a term -It refers to charity *ṣadaqāt* -It is used in this meaning in the Qur'ān at other instances as well -

This verse mentions the opposite attitude mentioned in the previous one there are people who instead of spending their wealth become involved in multiplying it and giving it as an interest based loan so that it increases after sucking the blood of others such people should remember that even if they multiply their wealth in this manner in this world' they should remember that it will not increase with God -Such wealth is obliterated by Him as is stated at another instance in the Qur'ān -Only that wealth increases with God which is spent in His way to please Him -

If one reflects on this verse' it becomes evident that God has compared the wealth of an interest charger to an ox that grows fat by grazing on the lands of others -There is no blessing in such wealth -Only that wealth carries any blessing which grows by grazing in its own field and then is expended to please God and to fulfill rights -The verse states that it is such people who increase their capital -The rate of this increase has been mentioned in detail at another instance in the Qur'ān -

The desire to accumulate wealth is generally because of fears of the future -Yet a person views the future with a very narrow eye and sees what lies ahead

-And the interest based loan you give that it may prosper in the wealth of others' it does not prosper with God -And the *zakāh* you will give to please God' it is these people who are ones who will increase their wealth with God -



of him in this world only -He is not able to see the real future which is the Hereafter -He should realize that he can gain the real benefit of this wealth if instead of depositing it in the banks of this world he deposits it in the bank of God so that it can be of use to him in his eternal life –

Here it may also be kept in mind as is pointed out at another place that there is a basic difference between the capital invested by a tradesman or a businessman in a permissible trade or business and between the capital of a money lender who increases it by lending it on interest the capital of a tradesman or a businessman after braving many dangers and different circumstances increases from its own circle of investment on the other hand the capital of an interest lender is like an ambush in which he hides and without taking any risks increases itself from the money of the needy – Because of this basic difference between the two, Islam has regarded the increase gained in trade and business to be blessed and the increase gained through interest to be evil and prohibited –

Section IV: Verses (40-60)

Coming up are the closing verses of the sūrah -The opponents of the Prophet ﷺ are threatened in the -They are guilty of razing to ground the two foundations of the religion of nature -monotheism and sympathy -In this way they have ruined the whole social set up and created disorder in the land -This attitude has entitled them to be seized by the Almighty so that they may be punished for their disobedience –

After this, Muslims are given glad tidings of divine help and dominance -It is also highlighted through signs of this universe that when God wants to shower His mercy on someone He transforms unfavourable circumstances into favourable ones –

At the same time it is stressed upon the Prophet ﷺ and the companions to fully adhere to the religion of nature and are told to ignore all those who have become blind and deaf -Readers may now proceed to study these verses –

Text and Translation

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ جَانِبِينَ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْأَعْنَابِ ۚ حَرَّتْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَائِرَ الْعَالَمِينَ ۚ
 وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ جَانِبِينَ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْأَعْنَابِ ۚ حَرَّتْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَائِرَ الْعَالَمِينَ ۚ
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It is God. Who created you' then provided you with sustenance' then gives you death' then will bring you back to life –Has any of the partners you associate with God done any of these things? Pure is He and exalted above all what they associate with Him –Disorder everywhere on the land and sea has spread in consequence of the misdeeds of people so that God may make the taste the fruit of their misdeeds that they may pay heed –

Thus align yourself with the true religion before arrives fro God a day which cannot be put off –On that day’ they will be separated –He who disbelieved will bear its consequences and those who did righteous deeds are indeed paving the way for the selves so that God through His grace reward

those who accepted faith and did righteous deeds –God never befriends the disbelievers –

And among His signs is that He sends winds as glad tidings and so as to bless you with His mercy and so that the ships sail at His bidding and that you seek His bounty and that you become grateful –

And before you also. We have sent messengers to their nations – Thus they came to the with open signs so We took revenge from the wrongdoers – And it was mandatory upon Us to help the believers – It is God. Who sends the winds thus they bring forth the clouds – God then spreads the in the sky as He intends – And He takes the into various layers then you see rain emerging from between the – Thus when He sends this down to those of His servants He chooses' they rejoice all of a sudden even though they had totally lost hope before this happiness prior to its coming down – So observe the signs of God's mercy how He enlivens the land after its death – Indeed' it is He who gives life to the dead and He has power over all things –

And if we let loose on the 'another wind so that they see their crops grow pale' then they will turn to disbelief after this –So' you can neither make the dead hear your call nor the deaf while they walk turning away from you –You can also not lead the blind away from their error –You can only make those listen who believe in Our revelations –Thus it is they who are obedient –

It is God. ho has created you weak then blessed you with strength after weakness and after strength gave you weakness and old age –He creates whatever He intends and He is all knowing and all powerful –

And the day' the Day of Judge ment arrives' the wrongdoers will swear that they did not stay but for an hour –In this way' their intellects have been faltering –And those who have been given knowledge and faith will say – According to the register of God' you have stayed till the Day of Judge ment – So this is the day of resurrection but you did not know' – Thus on that day the pleas of those who were unjust to the selves will be of no avail nor will they be asked to please God –

And we have cited all kinds of parables in this Qur'an for people -And whatever sign you bring to these people' those who have disbelieved will say 'You are absolute liars'-In this manner' God seals the hearts of those who do not want to know -So' be patient -Indeed' the promise of God is certain to be fulfilled -And let not those who do not have conviction prove you weak -

Explanation

[illegible]

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْهُمْ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُولَئِكَ لَا أَبْرَأُ مِنْهُمْ وَلَا يُبْرَأُونَ مِنْهُمْ أُولَئِكَ صِغَارُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

The details of how the Qur'ān has refuted the campaign launched by the Quraysh to create doubts regarding the supremacy of Muslims and the beliefs of onotheris and hereafter have been mentioned in the previous verses – They had raised these doubts by using the victory of the Persians in their favour –Now in this verse the Quraysh are directly warned –They should not try to satisfy themselves on the basis of these childish assurances and in fact face the reality time has arrived to unfold the consequences of the disorder they have created around the because of their misdeeds their supposed deities will not be able to save them –This verse is actually a prelude to this warning –It is stated that they have been created by God and it is He who provides the with sustenance death too is in His control and then it is He who will raise the back to life –They cannot claim that a single one of these tasks are done by their deities or they help God in the –So till when will they continue to live on their support? And if they are seized by God' how will these deities save them –

Whilst the first part of the verse was addressed directly to the Quraysh' the last part وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْهُمْ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُولَئِكَ is addressed to the in an indirect way –The eloquence found in both these styles has been explained at various instances in this exegesis –

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْهُمْ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ أُولَئِكَ صِغَارُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

Just as the expressions day and night and morning and evening are meant for comprehensive inclusion and coverage, the expression land and sea also occur in the same meaning in such contexts –Thus what is meant to be conveyed is that disorder can be seen in all spheres of life whether individual or collective' ideological or practical –The correctness in view and ideology is entirely based on faith in God and the resoluteness of practice is based on Isla and both these necessitate one another –If one of the falls' the other one falls too and if both of the are razed to the ground then disorder will be rampant in every sphere of human life –If' in spite of the razing down of the two' there sees so a spark of life anywhere' then it is just transient –

–It is God who created you' then provided you with sustenance' then gives you death' then will bring you back to life –Has any of the partners you associate with God done any of these things? Pure is He and exalted above all what they associate with Him –

–Disorder everywhere on the land and sea has spread in consequence of the misdeeds of people so that God may make them taste the fruit of their misdeeds that they may pay heed –



Those people who give i portance to it erely deceive the selves –

The words ﴿سَاءَ مَا يَحْكُمُونَ﴾ express the consequence of the situation as per which certain people because of their isdeeds conta inate each sphere of life with disorder and in this way practically call out to God to punish the for these isdeeds -Consequently' God does precisely this -The purpose is to induce the to pay heed and return to the right path by abandoning their ill ways –

Here it needs to be kept in ind that the nations of God's essengers face two types of tor ents first' to jolt the and second to finally vanquish the – Here the Quraysh are warned of the first type of tor ent they have ade the selves worthy of tor ent that warns the if this tor ent visits the and they do not end their ways' then that tor ent will also co e which will break their backs –

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَتَّبِعُوا هَٰؤُلَاءِ ۖ هُمْ يَسْعَوْنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَجَاءَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ أَزْمٌ مِمَّا يَحْكُمُونَ﴾

The Prophet sws is asked to tell the that they ust not rest at peace through childish assurances they should observe the fate of the previous nations by looking at their re nants -Most of these people were polytheists like the -Just as there are very few onotheists a ong the Quraysh' a ong these previous nations too very few purely worshipped God -Finally' God sifted out these few people and destroyed the rest –

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَتَّبِعُوا هَٰؤُلَاءِ ۖ هُمْ يَسْعَوْنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَجَاءَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ أَزْمٌ مِمَّا يَحْكُمُونَ﴾

The direction of address changes in this verse and now the Prophet sws and his co panions are addressed the way they are in verse earlier -The i plication is that if these stubborn and wretched people do not listen' they should be ignored the Prophet sws and his co panions should focus their attention on the religion of God which is the call of hu an nature they should also start preparing for the day which is certain to co e and when it arrives at the behest of God no one will have the power to avert it –

The word ﴿يَوْمَئِذٍ﴾ i plies that whilst today these people trust their deities and intercessors and also show conceit on the strength of their clan but on that day every one will be separated fro one another no one will be of any benefit to anyone -To convey the sa e eaning' the word used earlier in verse is ﴿يَوْمَئِذٍ﴾ –

-Tell the Roa about in the land and observe the fate of those gone by -Most of the were polytheists-

-Thus -align yourself with the true religion before arrives fro God a day which cannot be put off -On that day' they will be separated –



وَنُؤْتِيهِمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۚ إِنَّهُمْ فِي كَلَامٍ كَافٍ

On that day' everyone will be rewarded or punished according to his deeds – He who disbelieved will have to face its evil consequences no one else will share this burden with him – Similarly' those who are doing righteous deeds are actually making their own future bright and only they will be rewarded for it –

لَا يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ۚ وَلَٰكِن مَّا أَجْرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

This verse is actually connected to the words "مَّا أَجْرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ" of verse – In other words' the real purpose of that day's arrival is that God with His grace reward those who had faith and did righteous deeds – It is evident from this that the real objective of the Hereafter is to reward the believers punishing the disbelievers is not the real objective – it is merely the essential consequence –

It is evident from the words "لَا يَسْتَوِي" that the reward given to the believers will not merely be because of their good deeds but in accordance with the grace of God – And our measures are totally incapable of having an idea of this grace –

Words are unable to express the abhorrence found in the words "لَا يَسْتَوِي" for disbelief and disbelievers – To gauge the rank and status bestowed on the believers' it is sufficient to be told that the primary reason for the advent of the Hereafter is to reward the – As far as the disbelievers are concerned' the Almighty has merely said that He does not like the – Obviously' when this is the case' the consequence is that their abode will be Hell – God does not care about the –

وَنُؤْتِيهِمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا ۚ إِنَّهُمْ فِي كَلَامٍ كَافٍ

This verse and the ones succeeding it assure that Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims – They are told that just as the Almighty sends favourable winds to suffocating environments which come as glad tidings of mercy to people so that He may grant the with sustenance and provisions' in a similar way'

– He who disbelieved will bear its consequences and those who did righteous deeds are indeed paving the way for the –

– So that God through His grace reward those who accepted faith and did righteous deeds – God never befriends the disbelievers –

– And among His signs is that He sends winds as glad tidings and so as to bless you with His mercy and that the ships sail at His bidding and that you seek His bounty and so that you become grateful –



God will create favourable circumstances for the –

The words **وَالرَّحْمٰنُ** and **وَالرَّحِيْمُ** express the fact that it is these favourable winds because of which ships sail at the behest of God so that people can travel from one place to another –The expression **وَالرَّحْمٰنُ** implies so that people seek God's sustenance through trade. The words **وَالرَّحِيْمُ** refer to the fact that all this system of providence has been set up so that people can benefit from God's favours and express gratitude –There is a very subtle warning in this for Muslims –God's help and blessings will manifest itself for the but after receiving the they must not become indifferent to God on the contrary' these favours entail that they must remain grateful to Him –

وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۰ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۱ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۲ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۳ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۴ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۵ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۶ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۷ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۸ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۰۹ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۰

This verse explains in the light of history what is said in the previous verse –Muhammad (s) is not the first messenger of God sent in this world –God has sent messengers before him as well and the way His established practice manifested itself for the ' it will also manifest itself in his case –The messengers who came before him also brought veritable signs and proofs to their respective nations –However' instead of valuing these signs and proofs' these nations adopted a criminal attitude and became enemies to those who believed in their messengers and to their companions –Finally' as a consequence of this wrong attitude towards the believers' God punished the –This is because it is incumbent on God to help the believers –The implication is that Muhammad's enemies too will suffer the same fate –He should rest assured –

وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۱ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۲ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۳ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۴ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۵ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۶ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۷ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۸ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۱۹ وَالرَّحْمٰنُ وَالرَّحِيْمُ ۝۱۲۰

The circumstances in which the above stated glad tidings of help were

–And before you also. We have sent messengers to their nations –Thus they came to the with open signs so' We took revenge from the wrongdoers –And it was mandatory upon Us to help the believers –

• It is God who sends the winds thus they bring forth the clouds –God then spreads the rain in the sky as He intends –And He takes the rain into various layers then you see rain emerging from between the clouds –Thus when He sends this down to those of His servants He chooses' they rejoice all of a sudden even though they had totally lost hope before this happiness prior to its coming down –



given were totally adverse -For this reason' to assure Musli s' in particular the co on ones a ong the ' the Al ighty has directed their attention to a sign of his power and ercy which every person observes -It is stated that it is God's power and ajesty alone that He sends winds which propel the clouds' then according to His wisdo He spreads these clouds the way He intends and akes the ulti layered -Then people see that fro within the appears rain -So those who benefit fro this favour of God' instantly rejoice even though a little earlier they had lost hope -The i plication is that in the sa e anner' God's ercy and help will appear for Muḥa ad sws -He ay consider far it fetched today but when it anifests itself' he will find it to be so ething near and will rejoice at its arrival -

After the words ۞ # ۞ the repetition of ۞ in the later part apparently see s to be a repetition -Yet deliberation shows that this is not so - Two separate state ents are given here before rain they had lost hope in rain and before the glad tidings aterialized they had lost hope in happiness -

وَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ نَصْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَالْحَقُّ أَنَّهُمْ عَلَىٰ رَوْحٍ

This ention of the Hereafter is also eant for assurance -Since believers pin all their hopes on the Hereafter' after referring to the signs of their worldly success in the previous verse' here in this verse the ercy that will anifest itself for the in the Hereafter is also alluded to -They are told that just as they observe the signs of God's ercy when He akes the earth lush after it has beco e dry' in a si ilar way' He will raise the dead -He has power over everything -The i plication is that the Prophet sws should ignore this foolish notion of the disbelievers as per which they deny the Hereafter and regard it to be a ere thought this great ercy of God will anifest itself and on that day his opponents will realize their wretchedness -It is evident fro the Qur'ān that the Hereafter is actually a necessary consequence of God's attribute of ercy and its real purpose would be to reward the believers for their sacrifices and selfless behaviour -Readers are advised to read what we have written while explaining verse of Sūrah al An ā -

وَالْحَقُّ أَنَّهُمْ عَلَىٰ رَوْحٍ

This is a co ent on verses above -The i plication is that generally people despair in a very short while and rejoice in a short while -If there is a

-So' observe the signs of God's ercy how He enlivens the land after its death - Indeed' it is He who gives life to the dead and He has power over all things -

-And if . e let loose on the another wind so that they see their crops grow pale' then they will turn to disbelief after this -



I have delineated the difference between **BSH.** and **EH.** at an appropriate place of this exegesis –The former is mostly used for favourable winds and winds conducive to the weather –The latter is generally used for winds that bring calamities –The antecedent of the accusative pronoun in **٧٥٠٣** is **٥٧** or a word of similar meaning –An indication of this is found in the previous verse because the words **س٥٤٥+()** * . **٧٧٧٧** mean “the earth springing to life after death” –

The implication of this verse is that spiritually dead are those who are so fickle minded that they vacillate between despair and arrogance in short periods of time and who in spite of observing so many signs of God are not convinced—Such people are deaf and blind—It is neither possible for the Prophet ﷺ to talk to 'such blind' deaf and blind people and make them understand the truth nor is it his responsibility—There is an indication in the words **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كِلَابٌ فَلَهُمْ سُلُوسٌ أَسْبَابٌ** that even the deaf could be expected to have some ability to hear if they turn in the direction of the caller but what good can be expected from the deaf, who turn on their heels and run away—The preposition **فَإِنْ يَنْصَرِتْ** evidences that the meaning of turning away is encompassed in the expression—The implied meaning is that the Prophet ﷺ cannot bring the blind back to the right path from their ill ways—In the words **وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهَتِهِمْ كِلَابٌ فَلَهُمْ سُلُوسٌ أَسْبَابٌ** those of God's signs found within and outside human beings towards which attention is directed to with full detail earlier—In other words, the Prophet ﷺ is being told that his words can only influence those who believe in the signs of God's power, mercy and justice that are spread far and wide around the world—There is simply no use inviting those who do not believe in these signs—

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وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلُونَ

The expression هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلُونَ refers to those people whose intellect remained sound in this world and they were blessed with the knowledge of God's revelations and faith in Him and in the Hereafter. These people will check the wrongdoers on their senseless tirade and tell them that their estimate is totally wrong. According to the Book of God, they have remained till the Day of Judgment, which today stares at them but they have not been aware of this. The words هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ refer to the register of God in which everything is written. The words هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ allude to the fact that these people regarded it to be merely a figment of imagination and would not give it any importance. It is evident from this that those who recognize the importance of their life and lead it while keeping the Hereafter in consideration will not be overcome with anxiety and nervousness on the Day of Judgment. On the contrary, they will think that they have reached the final destination of the journey of life in accordance with God's prescribed plan –

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلُونَ

The word غَافِلُونَ has been explained at another place in this exegesis. The implication is that on that day no person's apology will be of any avail to him nor will anyone be given the opportunity to try to please his Lord. Such behaviour can only be of benefit in this world. He who did not take advantage of this opportunity will never get it again. Whoever wants to prepare himself for the final day should do it today because he will not have another chance to say that he did not get the time to prepare himself –

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ آلِهِمْ وَنُسُلِهِمْ غَافِلُونَ

The expression غَافِلُونَ is originally used to convey a wise counsel in the form of a parable but in its wider connotation it also means to merely convey a wise counsel. I have discussed this idiom at another place in this exegesis –

–And those who have been given knowledge and faith will say, According to the register of God, you have stayed till the Day of Judgment. So, this is the day of resurrection but you did not know.–

–Thus on that day the pleas of those who were unjust to themselves will be of no avail nor will they be asked to please God –

–And we have cited all kinds of parables in this Qur'ān for people. And whatever sign you bring to these people, those who have disbelieved will say, You are absolute liars.–



This verse addresses the Prophet ﷺ and informs him that whatever counsel and advice are needed to make people understand have all been stated in this Qur'ān –So he should present these before the and remember that if they do not understand through this book' then whatever great miracle he shows the ' the disbelievers will only regard it to be false and a trick that he has played –

﴿# \$!%)E /ن HF) ' \$!@1¥Y! ' <@H ' JFp

The implication is that God seals the hearts of those who deprive themselves of the faculties of head and heart and are not ready to listen to and understand what is reasonable –

• J/ # \$!%)E /ن HF) ' ;e[nسH/ و i> (Yو# Tž@Sy

The word $\text{Yse[n\&}$ means to discard the views of someone by regarding them to be flimsy and weak –

Now here' at the end' the Prophet ﷺ is assured in very emphatic words to adhere to his stance –The promise God has made with him regarding help and success in this world and the next is bound to be fulfilled –Let not people who do not believe in God's promises prove him frail and unimportant by making fun of him –The implication is that if he sticks to his message and views' these people will stand humiliated and unsuccessful the selves all their endeavours to uproot him will end up in failure –

With these lines' the exegesis of this *sūrah* stands completed –J @1¥Y {adSy
so' gratitude be to God on this –

Rah ānābād

Saturday

nd June

In this manner' God seals the hearts of those who do not want to know –
• –So' be patient –Indeed' the promise of God is certain to be fulfilled –And let not those who do not have conviction prove you weak –